

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—No 42.—Vol. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, Ky. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1835.

SPECIES IN ADVANCE.

[Vol. XXXIX

Natural History.

LAKE HURON.

The following interesting sketch of the western shore of Lake Huron, and of the voyage to Mackinac, by Gov. Cass, is contained in a letter to the editor from a young gentleman accompanying the Governor in his journey to Prairie du Chien. The letter is dated Michilimackinac, June 30, 1835.—*Detroit Gazette*.

"Having navigated the whole southern coast of Lake Huron, it may be agreeable to you to have a bird's eye view of the country. A tedious and formal description I could not write, and if I could, you would not read it. Nothing can be more grating to the nerves, than a cold systematic delineation of the features of a country, arranged in a series of chapters like soldiers upon a parade ground.

This lake called by the early French voyagers *mer douce*, by some kind of *lucis a non lucendo* locus pocus, is a most extensive and magnificent sheet of water, capable of bearing navies, and worthy of dividing nations. On its north side it embosoms probably not less than a thousand islands, but the American coast is almost wholly unbroken by them, and the eye ranges over the world of waters without obstruction and without relief. The shore from the entrance into the river St. Clair to Point au Barques, which is the eastern point of Saginaw bay, is generally rocky; and frequently difficult to be approached. Many huge rocks lift their heads above the waters along this coast, and particularly in the neighborhood that is called White Rock; an immense mass which seems to say to the waves of the lake 'thus far you shall come but no farther.' Saginaw bay is a deep indentation, extending not less than ninety miles into the heart of the peninsula, and communicating by means of its navigable rivers, with the fertile and extensive regions north and west of Detroit. At no very distant day, the deep forests along these streams, will yield to the industry and enterprise of our rapidly advancing population, and this bay will be the scene of an active and busy commerce. In canoe navigation it is necessary to ascend the bay upwards of twenty miles, in order to effect a safe passage. The distance from Point au Barques to Point au Sable, the two projecting headlands of the bay, is more than thirty miles, and so frail a vessel as a birch canoe ought not to be trusted so far from land. The wind is too sudden and violent, and the waves too high and boisterous to commit more than is absolutely necessary to the power of such fickle elements. Where the traverse as it is called, is commonly effected, the distance does not exceed 15 miles, and near the middle is an island which renders the passage more secure. In our first attempt, however to cross, we were driven back, and two long weary days we sat up on the sandy beach, watching the waves chasing each other, and tormented by mosquitoes and sand flies—bye the bye these last are most pestiferous little insects; and if they are of the same species as those which the rod of the Jewish leader produced and spread over the land of the Nile, I am not at all surprised at the anxiety of the Egyptians, to get rid of their slaves and their plagues together. Of all the insects which exhaust the patience of man, they are surely the most tormenting. They attack every part of the body, and they have none of the delightful hum of the mosquito, who rewards you by his music for the severity of his bite. The sand fly makes no noise, nor does his bite immediately occasion the slightest pain. You are not aware of the parasitical animal about you, until you accidentally discover the blood trickling wound. But the next day, aye, there's the not *ugh*—but it soon becomes so. The place of puncture swells and inflames, and the body becomes covered with small blotches, exceedingly painful. They remain for several days, in fact, ours have not yet wholly disappeared. We made the traverse of Saginaw bay in a high wind, but our canoe bounded over the waves with the security and almost with the velocity of the gull.

From Point au Sable to Point Waungoshe, the eastern headland of Lake Michigan, the immediate shore of Lake Huron is generally low and sandy. There is an extent however of many miles of a most extraordinary formation. The margin of the lake is bounded by two banks of stones not water worn, but apparently the rude debris of masses of rocks, broken into every size and form. The first bank rises immediately from the water about five feet, and extends five or six rods, to the foot of the second bank; whose elevation is much greater, being probably not less than ten or twelve feet. Not the slightest soil nor the most scanty vegetation is found on these inhospitable banks—they present the most dreary prospect imaginable. These eternal ramparts may stay the progress of the waters, but they will forever interdict the permanent establishment of man upon the coast.

"Thunder bay is about sixty or seventy miles northwest of Saginaw bay. It appears to be a semicircular indentation, with a diameter of about fifteen miles—three or four small islands at the mouth of the bay, facilitate the traverse across it. This bay, called *Pance autumne*, by the French, derives its name from the supposed frequency of thunder storms in its vicinity. All the early voyages testify to the fact, and even as late as 1775, Carver says it thundered continually while he was crossing it. He broaches some idle theory upon the subject, unworthy the attention of a schoolboy. The fact undoubtedly is, that many coincidences which may have been observed between the crossing of the bay and the occurrence of thunder storms were purely accidental. Habits of exaggeration and credulity, evidences of which abound in the early writers upon this country, have propagated and continued the

idle tale. Had those stories related to some accidental circumstance, we might have been unable to account for, although we could not wholly disbelieve them. But the operations of nature are permanent and immutable, and no man now expects a thunder storm when crossing thunder bay, any more than when entering that of Sandusky. We effected our passage with a fair and moderate wind, and under a cloudless sky.

"Near Point au Sable, the first highland becomes visible, and from thence to Mackinac, the distant view from the lake is bounded by a range of low hills. We have no means of estimating their elevation, but it is evidently very inconsiderable, and elsewhere would excite little observation. Here, however it relieves the eye fatigued by a prospect in every other direction, bounded only by the horizon.

"The extent of this whole coast is more than three hundred miles—the traveller by land, sees no desirable land along the route—the timber is principally evergreen which even in the gayest season of the year has a melancholly aspect. The deciduous trees are not numerous, and of a kind which indicates the most sterile soil; and surely the fertile spots 'are few and far between,' like the oases of the Libyan deserts. Little is hazarded in asserting, that the immediate coast of the lake will not respond with the woodman's axe for ages and perhaps never. Migratory as our people are, they will not migrate here. We must go inland before we reach a region fitted for settlements and capable of rewarding the industry of the pioneer of civilization. But thanks to a better knowledge of our country, the interior of our peninsula is now known to present inducements to the emigrant, not surpassed by those of any other portion of the union. The low land along Lake Erie, and the dreary coast of Lake Huron, like the dragon, which guarded the Hesperides of old, secure the passage to the lands, not of promise only, but of fulfilment in the rear.

Old Mackinac on the main land, nine miles west of the island, was the first permanent establishment formed by the French in these regions. I have nothing to refer to and therefore speak 'without book,' but I think nearly two centuries have elapsed, since that great depot of beaver, and Buffalo, and muskrat, and raccoon, and otter, and of all the other beasts of the forest, first witnessed the arrival of the enterprising and adventurous Canadian, Babylon, Palmyra, and Tyre, and many other places, of which history has recorded the rise and fall, the glory has departed from old Mackinac. It is now the site of a small farm! Sic transit gloria Huronia. It has no harbour nor does it afford the least protection against the storms of the lake. Soon after the English obtained possession of the country, this inconvenience became manifest, and they removed to this island.

The adventurous La Salle, in his voyage through these lakes, on his route to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, remained some days at Mackinac. His vessel the Griffin, was the first decked vessel that ever floated upon the waves of Lake Huron. He landed here, and a part of his company, at Chicago, and returned with a valuable cargo of peltries—but her subsequent fate is involved in total obscurity. She was never more heard of, and it is doubtful whether she foundered in this lake, or whether her crew was massacred by the Indians and the vessel sunk. An obscure tradition has assigned the last as the cause of her destruction. Soon after the surrender of the posts in these regions, by the French to the English, the project was formed by the Indians, of dispossessing the latter.

"This daring and well concerted scheme originated with Pontiac an Ottawa chief, of great influence, and one of the few Indians, whose talents and enterprise, circumstances have enabled us to appreciate. He intended by a simultaneous attack, to seize every British post above Niagara. When we consider the number of these posts, the extent of country they occupied, and the dispersed condition of the Indians, we cannot but admire the firmness and ability with which this plan was conceived and nearly executed. The most profound secrecy was observed nor had the English the slightest intimation of the plot at any of their posts, except Detroit, and there only the night before the attempt. The Indians were successful at Erie, at Le Boeuf, at Sandusky, at the Miami, at Mackinac, at St. Joseph and at Green Bay. Their mode of attack was different at the different posts, depending perhaps, on circumstances. At Mackinac they engaged in a game of ball upon the plain immediately in front of the palisades, and gradually drew the officers and soldiers without the work, to witness the progress of the game. Two or three times they threw the ball into the fort, and were admitted without hesitation to recover it. Soon after, it was again thrown over, and the garrison being off their guard, the Indians rushed in, and carried the fort without resistance, and with all those circumstances of atrocious cruelty which make the blood run cold while they are related. There are yet living on this island, two persons who were spectators of this mournful catastrophe. Detroit being a place of great importance, Pontiac reserved to himself the execution of the plan for its capture. He managed his part of the scheme with admirable address, but owing to the treachery of one of the squaws, the English obtained a knowledge of their danger, and were enabled to guard against it. The attempt to suppress the place failed but Pontiac commenced a siege, during the progress of which, the Indians displayed more perseverance, than in any similar attempt which they have made, since the arrival of the Europeans. The siege continued with some interruption and with many vicissitudes, more than a year, and was finally raised, in consequence of the arrival of Gen. Brondstreet, in August 1764, with an army of 3000 men.

But I am tired of writing, and doubtless you

are of reading. If I can muster a sufficient stock of industry, I will some other day, give you a sketch or two of this romantic island, with its little harbor, its sheltered village, and its battle-memented hill.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE THREE HUMPAKES.

At a short distance from Douai, there stood a Castle on the bank of a river, near a bridge. The master of the Castle was humpbacked. Nature had exhausted her ingenuity in the formation of this whimsical figure. In place of understanding she had given him an immense head, which nevertheless was lost between his two shoulders; he had thick hair, a short neck, and a horrible visage.

Spite of his deformity, this humpback bethought himself of falling in love with a beautiful young woman the daughter of a poor but respectable burgess of Douai. He sought her in marriage, and as he was the richest person in the district, the poor girl was delivered up to him. After the nuptials he was a much an object of pity as she, for being devoured by jealousy, he had no tranquility night or day, but went prying and rambling every where, and suffered no stranger to enter the Castle.

One day during the Christmas festival, while standing sentinel at his gate, he was accosted by three humpbacked minstrels. They saluted him as a brother, as such asked him for refreshments, and at the same time, they ostentatiously shouldered their hump at him. Contrary to expectation, he conducted them to his kitchen, gave them a capon with peas, to each a piece of money over and above. Before their departure, he cautioned them never to return on pain of being thrown into the river. At this threat of the Chateain, the minstrels laughed heartily, and took the road to the town, singing in full chorus, and dancing in a grotesque manner in derision of their brother hump of the Castle. He, on his part, without paying further attention, went to walk in the fields.

The lady, who saw her husband cross the bridge and had heard the minstrels called them back to amuse her. They had not been long returned to the castle, when her husband knocked at the gate, by which she and the minstrels were equally alarmed.

Fortunately, the lady perceived in a neighboring room three empty coffers. In each of these she stuffed a minstrel, shut the covers, and then opened the gate to her husband. He had only come back to spy the conduct of his wife as usual, and after a short stay, went out anew, at which ye may believe his wife was not dissatisfied. She instantly ran to the coffers to release the prisoners, for night was approaching and her husband would not be probably long absent. But what was her dismay, when she found them all suffocated! The lamentation, however, was all useless. The main object now was to get rid of the dead bodies, and she had not a moment to lose. She ran to the gate and seeing a peasant go by, she offered him a reward of thirty livers and leading him into the castle she took him to one of the coffers, and showing him its contents, told him he must throw the dead body into the river; he asked for a sack, put the carcass into it pitched it over the bridge, and then returned out of breath to claim the promised reward.

"I certainly intended to satisfy you," said the lady, "but you ought first to fulfil the condition of the bargain—you have agreed to rid me of the dead body, have you not? There however it is still." Saying this, she showed him to the other coffer, in which the second humpbacked minstrel had expired. At the sight the clown was perfectly confounded—he then stuffed the body into the sack and threw it, like the other, over the bridge, taking care to put the head down and to observe that it sunk.

Meanwhile the lady had again changed the position of the coffer, so that the third was now in the place which had been successively occupied by the two others. When the peasant returned she showed him the remaining body—"You are right, friend," said she, "he must be a magician for there he is again." The music gashed his teeth in a rage. "What," said he, "am I to do nothing but carry this humpback?" He then lifted him up, with dreadful imprecations, and having tied a stone round the neck, threw him into the middle of the current, threatening, if he came out a third time, to despatch him with a cudgel.

The first object that presented itself to the clown on his way back for his reward, was the humpbacked master of the castle, returning from his evening walk, and making towards the gate. At this sight the peasant could no longer restrain his fury. "Dog of a humpback are you there again?" So saying, he sprang on the Chateain, threw him headlong into the river after the minstrels.

"I'll venture a wager you have not seen him this last time," said the peasant, entering the room where the lady was seated. "You were not far from it," replied he; "the sorcerer was already at the gate, but I have taken care of him—be at your ease—he will not come back now."

The lady instantly comprehended what had occurred, and compensated the peasant with much satisfaction.

FROM THE HISTORY OF HAWICK.

THE JACOBITE BARBER.

There is a tolerably well authenticated incident in connection with the rebellion of 1745, related of an inhabitant of Hawick, whose rational qualities are said to have been in frequent subjection to his choler, and who would rather have carried a musket in the ranks of Charles Edward, than have borne the baton of a marshal of the Elector of Hanover. This stern Jacobite left his native place about seventy years ago, and having acquired the rudiments of the barber business, stopped a short time in New-castle-upon-Tyne, where he was gradually getting into employment. Unlike his brother Strap, whom Smollet celebrates, he had no antipathy to instruments on proper occasions, and having an ample share of border fierceness in his composition, was deemed qualified, should circumstances excite his wrath, to use the sharp-edged instrument of his trade for other purposes than that of smoothing the chins of his customers; and in those times it would not have savoured of 'absolute wisdom' to have disputed with any degree of keenness in his presence, the divine right of James to the throne of these kingdoms. This man had been employed as a guide to the portion of Charles' army that passed through Hawick; he had the honor to converse with Lord Lovat, to assure him of the devotion of his townsmen to the good old cause, and to touch his Lordship's coin upon the occasion. These things had sunk the impressions of attachment so deep in his soul, that he would have travelled to Palestine with unbowed peas in his shoes, were it to have saved the life of that unfortunate nobleman. When this eccentric demi-savage sojournd in Newcastle, a person resided there who

had given evidence on the trial of Lord Lovat, and rumor had made current that it was principally from the testimony of this man the Highland Chief-tain had been sacrificed. The loyal whig had been pointed out to the Jacobitical Borderer, who, on passing the opponent of the house of Stuart on the street, used to turn his head away with indignation, and gnash his teeth. One evening as Strap was occupied in repairing the damage his razors had sustained from a busy day's shaving, who should enter his shop but this whig witness, this reputed murderer of Lord Lovat! The man was ignorant of his hostility to him, never having exchanged a word with him in his life; so, being on his way home on a Saturday evening, with a seven day's beard upon his face, he noticed the shop, and stepped in. Strap's situation can be more easily conceived than described: The wild emotions of his nature began to boil with him, like *Ætna's* breast of flame. He continued to whet his razor on his hand for a few seconds, incapable of speech. His customer observed something unusual in appearances, yet took possession of the chair with saying he wished to be shaved. The confounded barber attempted to smother the rage that was accumulating in his bosom, and proceeded to lather the face of the devoted man. The lathering continuing for a minute or two, the Northumbrian grew impatient, and desired him to go on. The infuriated shaver, not knowing what he did, kept splashing the soap upon his victim from ear to ear. At length, on drawing his weapon to commence ulterior operations, he tremblingly articulated, 'I believe, sir, you gave evidence against Lord Lovat?' 'Yes, I did,' 'It was a serious case that,' muttered Strap, half choked with wrath. 'It was a glorious case,' rejoined this votary of the revolution. His fate was sealed. 'By the G—d of Heaven,' cried the barbarian, 'you shall never bear witness more!'—when the maniac absolutely despatched the wretched man, 'unannounced, unheeded,' to the other world. The barber was never heard of afterwards.

War in Africa.—Sanguinary and bloody contests often occur among the hostile tribes of Africa, waged frequently from no other motive than to make captives, which the victorious party sell to the slave traders on the coast. We find it stated in the Sierra Leone Gazette of the 25th, June, that an engagement had taken place between a considerable force of the Sherbro *Bulloms* and a strong party of *Kussos*, who had entrenched themselves on an island on the Deong River, called *Peypurra*, near a small town of the same name. It appears that the Sherbro Chiefs, with the *Caulkers* at their heads have been a long time mustering their forces for this attack, while the *Kussos* have latterly contented themselves in fortifying their post at *Peypurra*, with the determination of making a stand there during the rainy season. The *Bulloms*, who were sanguine of success, were repulsed with great slaughter, having failed in their attempts to break through the barricade, while the inhabitants of a town in their rear, upon whom they depended for assistance, turned against them, and cut off a great number of their party. Some hundreds of lives have been lost, and a large supply of victims for the slave market have thus been obtained. The former is the natural consequence of such a sanguinary warfare, but the latter is the primary cause and grand stimulant to those avaricious and designing Chiefs, who by their immediate intercourse with Europeans, and superior cunning, are enabled to protract the war for the sake of the vile gain which accrues to them; while the inhabitants of the whole country, together with its legitimate commerce are involved in one common ruin.—*Boston Patriot*.

Such is the rapid march of the arts, the sciences, and general prosperity of this happy country that all our columns would be insufficient to register the particularly important incidents that occur by the way. Not a day passes over that we do not hear of some magnificent work commenced; some new discovery in philosophy; or some great improvement in the arts. In no instance, however, have the enterprise and talents of our countrymen been more conspicuous, than in the vast improvements in navigation and other facilities of travelling. It has been but a few years since many of our rivers—now covered with fleets of steamboats—were laboriously navigated by none other than the Indian canoe, the batteau, or the rude ark that could descend in a flood but never return. We are led to these observations by an article, in the United States Gazette, now before us. The writer gives a detailed account of a splendid sheet iron Steam-Boat, building at York, in Pennsylvania, and intended as a packet boat between Columbia and Northumberland, on the Susquehanna.

This novel vessel has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is only three feet deep. She is composed entirely of sheet iron, rivetted with iron rivets; and the ribs, which are one foot apart, are strips of sheet iron; which by their peculiar form, are supposed to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form.

The weight of iron, when she will have been finished, is estimated at 3,400 lbs.—that of the wood in the decks, cabins, &c at 2,600, being together less than three tons; to which, add two tons for the engine and boiler, and the whole weight of the boat ready for operation will be five tons.

She will draw when launched, but five inches, and every additional ton which may be put on board of her, will sink her one inch more.

The boiler is so constructed, as that every part of the receptacle for the fire is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam; and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. Its form is cylindrical; its length about six feet, and it will be placed upright in the boat, occupying with the whole engine, not more than ten feet by six feet.

It is calculated that upwards of ten thousand persons arrive at Columbia and Port Deposit every spring, as the conductors of rafts, and about the same number descend the river every winter, all of whom return on foot to the places of their residence. If but one third of those persons take

their passage in this boat, at the moderate price of two dollars each, there will be a very considerable return for the investments in this enterprise. Our best wishes await the proprietors. *Phoenix Gazette*.

POLITICAL.

MR. BRADFORD.—I have read with much pleasure a temperate and well written piece in the last Argus addressed to John J. Crittenden Esq. The powerful appeal which it makes to his patriotism and the compromising spirit which it breathes, entitle it to a place in your paper. By inserting it you will oblige many of your subscribers.

FROM THE FRANKFORT ARGUS.

TO JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, ESQ.

SIR.—The position you now hold as representative of Franklin county in the Legislature gives to each of your constituents the right to address you upon public affairs, and imposes on you the corresponding duty of regarding what may be said.

The circumstances attending the late election are too recent as well as too remarkable to have escaped your memory. That contest, the severest in the recollection of the writer, and perhaps in the history of the county, terminated in your success by a majority of only four votes. Your colleague, Col. Sharpe whose principles are the opposite of yours triumphed over you by a majority of 49 votes. You were the only candidate for the old court. For the new court there were three. As the county has but two representatives, it followed that while the whole force of your friends was directed to the attainment of one object, your election (for notwithstanding their many professions of regard for Mr. Downing, no one believes they were actuated by any other principle than a desire to elect you) the forces of your opponents on the other hand, were distracted by division. When to these circumstances we add the fact, that almost every mode of electioneering, foul as well as fair, was put in requisition, that Barbeques and other assemblies were secretly got up and sometimes secretly managed by your friends; that many taverns in the county brought to your aid all their petty influences; that your absent friends flattered home to exercise many of them a doubtful right of suffrage; that citizens of other states not content to impose their votes upon us, undertook publicly to declaim in your favor; that several suffrages were actually purchased; that your boisterous partisans were stationed at the polls to awe opposition and invigorate the drooping spirit of your friends; and finally that convicts from the Penitentiary, whose votes your opponents generally declined, were mustered in your favor; is your success surprising? Is it not rather matter of astonishment, that in spite of all these arduous exertions, in spite of your elevated station in public opinion, of your oratory and your address, you were beat by a handsome majority, and only attained your seat by four votes! These recollections, sir, are not revived to wound your vanity, but for a more useful purpose.—To show that it required all these exertions and many more to stifle, even partially, that feeling of opposition to the old Judges which has existed in this county for several years.

To your estimable qualities, sir, we all bear testimony. The world recognizes your elevation, and has rewarded your talents, your integrity and your exertions, by bestowing on you a degree of partiality which but few obtain. Though opposed to you in the late contest, I have myself been among your warmest admirers. In despite of what I may now say of you, I believe that you were once a democratic republican, and if I now doubt your principles, it is with a reluctant feeling, entertained with regret, that abilities, fostered as yours have been by democrats, should be lent to the purposes of a party, whose object is alike hostile to official responsibility and public equality, which comprises the rankst opponents of your former principles, many of them once avowed enemies of your personal elevation.

When you became a candidate, your speeches breathed nothing but mildness, forgiveness and harmony. You assumed the benign attributes of a conciliator. You declared generally that you were an advocate of the right of instruction; that you regretted the divisions unhappily existing in the country; that you wished to see them healed; in fine, that you were for an arrangement that should give the country a court identified with no party, in which all might repose confidence. Yourself and your friends disclaimed all idea that you were a partizan of the old judges. You and they believe at the time that you were in the minority. The new court had gone into operation; you had attended it; you had acknowledged its legal existence by taking the proper oath; and as the Supreme Judicial tribunal of the country, you had solicited its decisions. But more; you declared upon several occasions, that you were not for imposing the old Judges upon the country. You believed as you said, that circumstances had identified them with a party, and that the other party could not have confidence in them. For these reasons you were not their partizan. Professing these principles, neutrals and men of moderation, influenced by your fame and estimation, voted for you. Several new court men too, sufficient if subtracted from your vote to change the majority, actuated by personal considerations which you possess in an eminent degree, supported you.

But as the contest grew warmer and as your confidence of an easy and splendid triumph abated, either your real principles became apparent, or your habitual prudence was overcome by the violence of your feelings. You gradually lost the character of a peace maker in that of a partizan. From the high station of mediator between contending parties, you sunk into the ranks of one of them. The generous ambition which at first roused you to the work of pacification degenerated apparently into the comparatively contemptible desire of victory, and that too, over some of your oldest and best friends. Your address to the people assumed by degrees a different character. They no longer contained those sentiments of harmony which once endeared you to all. They breathed on the contrary, in despite of your protestations that you were not a partizan, a spirit of denunciation more and more implacable.

When the result of the general election had shown that your party was triumphant in the lower house, yourself and the principal of them assembled at Danville. As this caucus was secret, time only will develop its resolutions.

I now come to a transaction which should raise a blush of mingled shame and indignation upon the cheek of every lover of his country, its government and its order. Frankfort on the first Monday of the present month exhibited a scene unparalleled in the annals of any civilized nation. That of three

*Waungoshe, a fox; once a diminutive degree of comparison—"little fox."

men assembling without any authority, and pretending to exercise the supreme functions of one department of the government. The ex-judges not regarding the repeated declarations of the public will, have continued to hold their offices until they were abolished by law, and then continued to exercise their functions as if they still existed. Upon these men attended a host of Lawyers and others, their violent partisans. They erected themselves into a mock court, and made a show of proceeding with new business. What part did you play in this farce, or more seriously considered this contempt of government and outrage of public order? You attended, aided and countenanced it. The new court was sitting at the time. In it you had, before the election, entered yourself a practitioner. Did you continue to recognize its authority? No. Have you been within its walls during the present term? No. Whence this diversity of conduct, at one time recognizing one court, at another the authority of its opponent? You know that their joint legal existence is impossible. If, then, you attend one, you must consider the other as no court. But you have practised in both, in the new court previous to the election and in the old since that event. It follows then, that you have alternately considered each as having no legal authority. But the election has intervened, and it may be said, that it has decided between them. As a Lawyer, sir, for you are one of no ordinary eminence, let me ask you what effect the election could have on the authority of the new court? If the Law creating that court is, since the election, unconstitutional, it was always so; it emanated "still born" from the halls of the Legislature, and you should not have recognized it in the spring. If the court was constitutional in the spring it is equally so now; for your legal knowledge should teach you that the election itself cannot have affected its authority. Every citizen knows that the people themselves do not repeal a Law; that according to the forms of the government no regulation affecting the courts can be had but by assent of both Houses of assembly; that the sovereignty of the people is not displayed in passing and repealing laws, but in choosing and controlling those who do these things. In fine, sir, you are in a strange dilemma; for if the new court had a legal authority at the first term when you must have supposed as you then attended it; it has the same authority yet, and will continue to have it until the Legislature, which is alone competent to this purpose, repeals it.

Impending futurity is pregnant with events that are to give character to the coming progress of Kentucky. The transactions of the next Legislature will be fraught with important consequences. "Libertas et anima nostra in dubio est," was the expression of Cato to the Roman Senate, when the safety of the Republic was threatened by a conspiracy of aspiring citizens. The observation is no less truly applicable to Kentucky now, when a combination of Lawyers and broken Judges aspire to direct her destinies and impose upon her a tribunal and principles upon which her citizens, at three solemn declarations of their will, have stamped their veto.

Two distinct courses of conduct present themselves to you in the next session. You may, as you are understood to have declared when you first offered, as your friends always said until the result of the election placed them on vantage ground, and as yourself told many who can now be witnesses, act the part of a pacificator; or you must sink into the partisan. The advantages to result from the first course to the county are almost incalculable. Your own eloquence has alone been able to depict them. Should you endeavor to effect them, you will redeem your pledge; and should success crown your efforts, you will create in the minds of the people, not of Kentucky only, but of the whole Union, which is now anxiously expecting the issue of this struggle, an admiration of your patriotism and better feelings almost equaling that bestowed upon the conciliator of the Missouri disputes.

When that momentous controversy agitated the councils to the nation; when the North was arrayed against the South and the East against the West; when the Union shook to its centre and Patriots trembled lest the collision of parties should produce its severance and destroy forever its prospects of liberty and harmony; Mr. Clay, rising superior to factional feelings, stepped forward as the mediator, and by a masterstroke of eloquence, secured to the nation a continuance of peace, and to himself laurels as imperishable as the memory of the struggle. What Mr. Clay did for the Union, you may do for Kentucky. She has been torn by divisions for years back. You must be aware, that almost equally divided as she is between the two courts, no peace can be secured by the restoration of the old judges. No sir, the expectations of popular will against them have been too frequent and too decided to permit you for a moment, to anticipate from their continuance in office any thing but a renewal of civil dissensions. Whether the people in this matter have been right or wrong, is not the question. It suffices to know that they dislike them, and nothing short of their declaration can restore quiet. Then, sir, in the coming session, forget party feeling; forget your identification apparent or real with a faction; in a word, forget every thing but the greatest good of the whole community.

But, it is feared, from your conduct since the election, that you will forego all the advantages arising to the country and to yourself from such a course. That you will forget having more than once declared your unwillingness that the old Judges should continue in office, and that, but for this understanding, you would have lost many votes and perhaps the election. Do not be deceived, sir, as to the wishes of your immediate constituents, the citizens of Franklin county. That county you are at least bound to represent. It has been for years decidedly opposed to the old Judges and their decisions; and if any additional proof were wanting, the result of the last election shows that a majority would indignantly frown upon their restoration. Think not that your elevation will shield you from the odium which among us, has always attached itself to the false representative. There is, I trust in this community, an understanding of the principles of our government, sufficient to teach that all is lost, when the delegate, however great may be his elevation, can with impunity counteract the wishes of his constituents. In the single principle of faithful representation resides the whole virtue and efficacy of our institutions. As this truth is generally understood, so general is the burst of indignation that follows its violation.

In the Legislature, the great interests of the state will be all before you. As the representative of Franklin county, you will regard her wishes, as well upon matters of general as those of local concern. The British doctrine, that each delegate is, when elected, the representative of the whole nation, has been among us happily exploded; and America, in the substitution of the safer rule, that each must represent his particular county, has found the safety and permanence of her democratic institutions. By the American doctrine, sanctioned by the examples and the writings of her brightest sages, the will of his immediate constituents, is the polar star of the representative; and you, sir, though the flattery of your friends, has endeavored to persuade you that you represent the whole state, are yet but the servant of Franklin county. Can you believe that a majority of the citizens of that county are in favor of the restoration and continuance in office of the old Judges? Listen not to those satellites that move around you to catch and reflect a portion of your fine reputation. Be instructed by facts, by the disposition of the county, manifested at the polls for the last three years; by the triumph of Col. Sharp over

you, and by every circumstance attending the late election.

If the acts of the next Legislature will be important in respect to public interest, they will be no less so, as far as you participate in them, in regard to your own future standing. The tongue of your opponents has said perhaps slanderously, that the unexpected success of your advocates in the general election, has added violence to your feelings. I should be sorry to admit the supposition; but if you pursue that course of conduct which late circumstances would indicate, it will prove that you can forfeit pledges solemnly made; that you can violate the first duty of your station; that you can sacrifice the peace and lasting interests of the country at the shrine of party feeling; and that all your boasted excellence of character, could not prevent your entailing upon this people, by the restoration of the old court, all the evils of civil discord.

WARREN.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Many Editors having indulged, as they had a right to do, tho' some rather liberally, in animadversion upon the late decision of Judge Brown in granting a new trial in the case of I. B. Desha, the public will no doubt, feel a pleasure in reading any thing that may be temperately urged in its support. The writer will state no fact that he does not hold himself ready at all times to prove, his law shall rest upon authority and the correctness of his reasoning, he cheerfully refers to an impartial public.

After a very fair statement of the question, the Editor of the Cynthiana Advertiser, has quoted a section of the law regulating criminal proceedings as that most generally believed to operate against the correctness of the decision, but has himself prudently declined expressing an opinion until further examination. A little attention by those entertaining that opinion will convince them that this provision does not apply to the ground upon which the new trial was granted. This section enacts that, "no judgment founded on an indictment or information shall be arrested or reversed, after a verdict thereon, for any defect in such indictment, information or verdict &c." In the case of Desha no exceptions were taken to the form or substance of the indictment. Had this been done it would have been in arrest of the judgment and not for a new trial. But the form and substance of the indictment were admitted to be sufficient and the motion for a new trial rested upon the failure in the evidence to support one of the essential charges in the indictment.

Some Editors have been more precipitate and censorious and have insinuated that the decision of the Court had resulted from the exercise of abundant Clemency and grace and not a sense of duty to pronounce the law of the land. To those who chose to indulge in suspicions, I can give no answer, their resources are boundless. After having surveyed and removed the most obvious grounds of suspicion, I may not have approached the limits of those airy regions in which they have seen their ghosts and hobgoblins; and if Judge Brown's character for integrity and honor is so fragile and of such frost work as to require a defence against the suspicions of Editors, who may be so indiscreet as to indulge in them and especially those politically opposed to him, he must go undefended, for I will not humiliate myself & degrade him by such an attempt.

As far as there has been a reliance upon authority and reason, it will afford me pleasure to notice objections to his decision or conduct. Various and contradictory have been suggestions as to the course which the judge should have pursued in this case, from which it may be fairly inferred, that his situation was novel and perplexing.

A vacancy having occurred in the Office of Circuit Judge, of the Circuit in which I. B. Desha was to be tried, the Governor as he alone could do and as duty constrained him to do, made a pro tem appointment and that appointment fell upon the present judge. If the Governor had made no appointment, then no Court could have been held for the trial of his son and universal execration would have been heaped upon him. But he made an appointment and tho' no course would have satisfied all, he escaped a portion of what would have fallen to his lot. Some have thought, and among these individuals for whose opinions I entertain a high respect, that as the Father appointed the judge, delicacy forbade that he should preside upon the trial of the son. It is true that the father did make the appointment, and it is also true that hundreds of citizens of the judicial district voluntarily and anxiously indicated their desire by petition that he should do so.

Notwithstanding, this consideration did operate strongly upon the judge and discipline him to preside in the case, if it were possible to avoid it, without a downright dereliction of duty, and hence a fact not known to all, but of public notoriety in his neighbourhood that he exerted himself up to the commencement of the first term after his appointment to obtain a substitute, but without success. It was a case of great interest; one upon which party feeling had been too much indulged and upon every point, one of great responsibility and although the extreme delicacy of Judge Brown's situation, it would have been thought, might have awakened sympathy and induced some other judge to substitute him upon this trial, it not being a necessary part of the duty of any other, none was found willing to encounter the labor and assume the responsibility. The question then presented itself directly to the nerves and understanding of the judge, whether he would promptly and fearlessly perform his duty, or from an apprehension of public animadversion, falter and shrink from its discharge. His decision the result of conscious rectitude did no less honor to his firmness than his conduct and adjudications through the investigations, have done to his impartiality. In announcing his determination, he stated that painful and responsible as was the task, it was forced upon him by duty and should be performed to the best of his abilities.

During the attempts to obtain a venire at the March and June terms, no new questions were agitated and public attention was not much called to the case, but at the commencement of the September term, the efforts of a few days justified an expectation that great exertions in the outskirts of the County might secure a venire; from which time very step and every question excited new interest. In the progress of the cause the Council of the prisoner insisted on an adherence to the principle settled at the first trial, when another judge presided, that to have formed or expressed an opinion was a sufficient disqualification of a juror. But the judge overruled the motion to ex-

clude jurors on this ground & showed from authority, that opinions light & not settled, should not exclude that in all cases a jury ought to be obtained and that in doing so it was the duty of the Court and was all that could be asked, to secure the greatest portion of impartiality that could be had. In the further progress of the cause, the Attorney for the Commonwealth moved the Court to have that part of the venire sworn against whom, under the decision of the Court no cause of challenge existed. This was opposed by the Council for the accused, on the ground of uncertainty in obtaining a venire, and the propriety of allowing the prisoner an opportunity until the panel was filled of securing greater impartiality than seemed to exist in some, who had been received. But the Court after full argument decided, that this case could not be permitted to form an exception from other cases, that the rules of law and the practice of the Court could not bend and that as it was a settled practice to qualify venire men by fours, the Court was not at liberty to change it, and that the Clerk must proceed to swear them, whenever four were obtained & so on till the panel was filled.

Throughout the trial of this important case, the judge conducted himself with appropriate dignity holding himself aloof from all connected with it, as lawyers, friends or relatives, and manifested an eye single to the evidence and the law; and however those at a distance and unacquainted with the judge and his conduct may be seized with paroxysms of disgust or may be disposed lightly to assail his motives, it is believed that very few who witnessed his course have shown the slightest inclination to complain. The jury rendered their verdict half after 11 o'clock or thereabout on Saturday night only half hour before the close of the term, leaving this short interval for incidental motions and for pronouncing sentence of death upon the unhappy prisoner. It is to be expected that the mind of the judge was solemnly and deeply affecting. After a lapse of some minutes the council for the prisoner moved the Court for a new trial on the ground that it was not proved as charged in the indictment that the offence was committed in the county of Fleming. The Attorney for the Commonwealth was frank to admit that there was no such evidence, that it had been overlooked on the deep attention to other facts, but contended that the law changing the venue rendered such proof unnecessary. The necessity of such proof if not dispensed with by the law changing the venue, was not denied in argument, nor will it be denied by any lawyer who recollects what he has read, or will take the trouble to examine Hawkins or any other writer who treats upon this subject—nor was it denied by the Attorney or can it be by any, that if such proof was essential and was not introduced, it constituted a good ground for a new trial. By the time that Council had closed their remarks, the term of the Court was within five or ten minutes of expiring, a very short time for the judge to reflect, to decide and if necessary to pronounce sentence of death upon the prisoner. After a little reflection the judge proceeded to state that he regretted exceedingly, that it had become necessary for him to decide so momentous a question & the more as he was compelled to do so without an opportunity for reflection, or examination of authorities—that the law from its tenderness of the life of a human being required great particularity in proceedings that involved it. And as he recollected it, no indictment would be held good that did not charge the place of the crime and that it being an essential charge in the indictment it could not be dispensed with in the proof—that the law changing the venue dispensed with no proof in Harrison that would have been necessary in Fleming, that the venue was changed for the purpose of obtaining an impartial jury and nothing more and that this being his understanding of the law, he dare not refuse to the prisoner a new trial.

The only ground assumed by the Attorney for the Commonwealth in argument and the only one on which he could rely, was that furnished by the 4th section of the law changing the venue which gave to the circuit court of Harrison as full and ample power and jurisdiction over the case as if the offence had happened in the county of Harrison &c. now if the offence had happened in the county of Harrison, the indictment would have been charged, and proof of the fact would have been necessary, and as it was evidently not the intention of the legislature to give the Commonwealth any advantages over the prisoner by the change, nor the prisoner any over the Commonwealth, and as this proof would have been necessary if the trial had taken place in Fleming and would have been necessary, had the offence happened in Harrison, surely this indictment, charging the offence to have been committed in Fleming, proof of that fact was indispensable. The intention of the legislature manifestly was, that the court, the Sheriff, the Clerk of Harrison should attend to the case; and that a venire should be obtained in Harrison; but they never designed to shield the prisoner by dispensing with any essential proof; this is rendered obvious beyond a cavil, by the latter part of the very same section which provides that the court should hear and determine the case of I. B. Desha, under the same rules and regulations, as are now prescribed by law for the trial of like offences &c. when it is recollected that in the trial of like offences by the rules and regulations of law such proof was necessary how can it be denied, that it was necessary in the case of Desha. Changing the venue has never been esteemed and never should, an act of grace in the legislature, reason, justice, and the constitution secures to an accused person a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage, and when that cannot be obtained in the county where the offence may be charged, the legislature have ever felt themselves bound, and forever will, to grant a change of venue—No legislature have ever been so cruel and destitute of magnanimity as to impose conditions against the prescribed rules and regulations of the law, and in this section they have expressly so provided; again will any contend, that because the circuit of Harrison, is given as ample power and jurisdiction as though the offence had originated in Harrison that proof of the offence could be dispensed with, and a jury permitted to find without evidence because it is taken as granted by the expression of the act? Then proof of the offence is necessary and place is as necessary as other evidence, in supporting the offence as charged in the indictment; to test this position a little further, suppose a witness had been introduced to prove the offence committed in Fayette or Livingston would not every man have exclaimed, it will not do, the indictment charges Fleming, the prisoner is required to meet

the offence as committed in Fleming, and should not be surprised, and endangered, by proof, that it was committed in Fayette or Livingston. The obscurities involved in the proof in every criminal prosecution are too glowing and monstrous to be overlooked. Those are my views; but from the arguments of council, the concessions of fact and law, and the few moments of agitation allowed the court for decision, I am sure that every liberal mind would feel exceedingly charitable towards the judge if an error in favor of life at such a crisis of awe and perturbation had been committed.

Judge Brown has been in office since the commencement of the spring business, he has attended at every term of his respective courts within a large and laborious district; he has got through the business of each circuit at every term except the last at Nicholas, which he was compelled to leave to attend the duties of executor to his father's estate; and those of Harrison in which the business has been obstructed, by the trial of Desha, but in which he used every interval to transact ordinary business; and at each term, in this way took all preparatory steps, and closed plain cases.

The Judge has preserved the order and dignity of his courts without fretfulness or severity, if not having been necessary to impose a single fine for disorderly conduct during his session, through 18 Terms. His respectful deportment towards litigants and the officers of the court, has gained him their esteem, and the good sense and impartiality of his decisions have obtained general satisfaction and acquiescence; so much that is doubted whether half a dozen appeals, or writs of error have been taken from the 6 circuits of his large District. And though decidedly a supporter of the new court he has not been heard since appointed a Judge, to engage in any warm, much less angry, altercation but has often been remarked to avoid, carefully being drawn into the vortex of party strife and violence. The petition from the Judicial District, for his appointment, as the successor of Judge Trimble was large and respectable, and it is believed that those who were instrumental in bringing him into office have no reason for regret; but great reason for self-approbation, at the satisfactory manner in which he has filled this high and responsible station. Considering the extreme delicacy of Judge Brown's situation, that he is upon probation; having yet to pass the ordeal of the executive and senate; that he has been forced into a discharge of this duty; that he has demeaned himself with great propriety, it were reasonable to expect that those exercising their acknowledged prerogative of animadversion, would use a little caution, to obtain correct information; as it cannot be supposed that any would desire to arouse jealousies and suspicions unfounded in truth and reason, and to expose the Judge, as a victim to gratify party animosity and rancour.

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The borrowers of money from the Commonwealth Bank, well knew the amount of money to be loaned by this institution and that they were liable to be called on for two per cent on the principal per month payable every six months until the whole was paid with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

This Bank was intended to assist in preventing oppression by creditors, who had or might thereafter issue executions. It was never intended as an institution, for making money in the way of profit or loaning to speculators.

Every borrower was fully apprised of all the circumstances and must have known (if they reflected at all, that in winding up the bank there was the highest probability that each borrower who did not pay up before Eight years would be obliged to make the last payments in specie.

The State taxes have been and are payable in Commonwealths paper the interest paid by borrowers, is paid in the same currency. Now if the Government of Kentucky had expended all the Taxes & all the interest received, in public works, in that case all the debts due to the bank might be paid in Commonwealths bank paper, but as the Legislature have appropriated a certain portion of the interest—this sum is about four Hundred Thousand Dollars which will have to be paid in Specie.

Whether the paper was borrowed when exchange was at One Hundred and twenty-five or when at two hundred and five which I believe is the highest and lowest Exchange appears to me to be totally immaterial. It ought to be presumed that all borrowers had debts to pay and the money borrowed from the Bank paid these Debts, where is the hardship if the bank has to receive that Specie which otherwise would have been paid to the Creditor. I lay it down as a certainty that no man will continue to pay interest either to his Creditor, or to the Bank if he has the Money idle by him. If he is a speculator, and has not paid when he had the money, and was able to comply from him, ought not to be heard.

A borrower of \$1000 when exchange was at 125 has by this time paid off \$500 when exchange has been at 150 to 200 now if the balance should in part be paid at par where will be the loss.

As to the funding system I do not pretend to understand it, as well as Mr. Thomas Smith, and his correspondent Anti-relief.

But I comprehend Anti-relief's plan it is simply this, that if I have two hundred dollars in Commonwealth notes, I am to take them to the officer appointed to receive them, and am to receive from him, a State Certificate, that I am entitled to one hundred dollars, in funded debt, the interest on which is to be paid half yearly, but nothing is said when I am to receive the principal, what shall I gain? I think I shall lose; I had two hundred dollars, secured to me on the faith of the state, this I could loan for twelve dollars Commonwealth money by the year, whereas if I find it I shall only get six in Silver, and that badly paid, and no better, but actually the identical same security, my taxes must also be paid in Specie.

We all have known something of Auditors Warrants, before the Bank of Kentucky went into operation, what was the course then the Auditor issued his warrant, on the Treasury who seldom had any money, but there were certain good natured persons residing in Frankfort, who would shave your Auditors warrant at from five to twenty-five per cent, query would not this be the case with these funded certificates? I presume it is not meant to issue smaller Certificates than one hundred dollars consequently they would not an-

swer to be transferred, in small transactions, of buying and selling in the manner that Commonwealths notes now pass from hand to hand.

I would warn the good people of this state to avoid whimsical and sudden changes, frequently made by designing and interested Men.

For some years great clamours were made against the Judges of the Court of Appeals, at length the Legislature abolished the old Court and organized a New Court, immediately the wide mouthed demagogues, bawled out, the Constitution has been violated—and at the same time discover that the old Judges are most upright, virtuous and able Judges which was not known to the people before, fellow citizens for the future act with more consistency and be wise.

M.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ENGLISH LAW.

It is the boast of our Judges and Lawyers, that they have paid great attention to the study of English Law, and the nearer they imitate English Lawyers, the better they are fitted for Judges and the practice of law in Kentucky. If the fountain be pure the streams are also pure is an old and good saying. As we have little chance of seeing the fountains, the following account taken from a late debate in Parliament, will help to afford some better knowledge of the purity of the streams which the people of Kentucky are required to worship as devoutly as a Hindoo worships the waters of the river Ganges. No people should be excluded public trusts in a free country; but when the close combination of the bar in Kentucky with a few exceptions is recollected, is not the cause of alarm as just as it was in Spain a few years ago when the combination of the clergy defeated the best purposes of the people.

"In a debate which arose in the British House of Commons, during the last session, on the Delays in Courts of Chancery some curious facts were detailed. We select the following. Mr. Williams said 'the Court of Chancery was so odious a dungeon that he who was once immured seldom escaped without loss of comfort, fortune, and life.' He further declared that 'in England 99 lawyers out of 100 were utterly ignorant of the principles on which real property was transferred.' 'It is this uncertainty, said the same commoner, which fills the insatiable maw of Chancery with so many dainty morsels, and occasions such delightful pickings for the Chancery lawyers.' These assertions he illustrated by references to many cases before the Chancellor.

Dr. Rushington states a case in his own knowledge and practice, where 'one of the most honest and respectable solicitors in London, had found it impossible, with safety to his client to compress the abstract of a Title to an estate, in less than eight hundred sheets of paper.' Mr. Taylor mentioned 'an amiable suit instituted in Chancery which was not determined under thirty-eight years. In this debate Mr. Brougham mentioned that a commission appointed by the House, on the abuses of public charities had made 'reports which were contained in some 12 or 13 rather unsightly and decidedly bulky Folios'.

VARIETY.

Caledonian Comfort.—Two pedestrian travelers, natives of the north, had taken up their quarters for the night at a Highland Hotel; one of them next morning complained to his friend, that he had a very indifferant bed, and asked him how he had slept?—'Troth man,' replied Donald, 'nae varra well aither, but I was muckle better aff than the Buggs for de'il ane of them closed an e'e the hale night.'

To make good Coffee out of Rye.

The rye is to be well cleaned, and then boiled till it is soft; but care is to be taken that it does not burst. It is afterwards to be dried in the sun or in an oven, and then burnt like coffee, and when ground is fit for use. It may be infused and boiled in the usual way; but if coffee could to Macha is required, half of this powder mixed with half its weight of real coffee gives a beverage fit for the Grand Turk, or to be served to the guests at the Coffee Hamblin of the Palais Royale.

The Chymist.

[From "L'Histoire Des Chiens Celebres.]

Frederick the Second's Dog.—Near the end of the famous seven year's War, between the Prussian; and the Poles, Frederick the Great, who was near sighted, found himself, in a dark night entirely alone, at a distance from his army. He had reason to apprehend a rencontre with numerous detachments of Cossack's roving in the vicinity. He rambled here and there, when his Dog, of Danish breed, who always accompanied him, placed his paws suddenly against the breast of his Horse, as if to hinder him from advancing, but failing in this, he turned to the King himself, and taking the skirt of his coat into his mouth, sought to detain him.

Frederick, who had experienced in many encounters the particular fidelity of his Dog was astonished at his conduct. Suspecting something extraordinary, he stops and looks around him, but he perceives no person. He listens, but he hears nothing. Not contented with these precautions, he dismounts and walks to the rear, to the great delight of his dog who leaped for joy. Choosing then a firm piece of ground the King lay down and placed his ear to the earth. He immediately heard a sudden and distinct sound extending along the banks of the river—he listened, and is satisfied that his dog has advised him of his danger. He soon after by the light of the moon, described a large body of Cavalry, occupying an extensive plain.

In this hazardous situation Frederick lost no time, he sought refuge under the first arch of a Bridge, over which the Cavalry was advancing in columns in profound silence. Never was this Prince in such immediate danger; the least movement might betray him, and to be made a prisoner without resistance, was to tarnish his exploits, perhaps lose his renown.

To aggravate his distress his dog, who could not endure the sight of his master's enemies began to bark. At this critical moment, trembling for the first time for his safety the Great Frederick seized suddenly his dog by the jaws, and holding them firmly shut between his hands, he remained motionless in that singular attitude until the Cossack's had passed and the danger was over. The King at the death of his dog, erected to his memory a Monument of white marble, in his Park of Sans Souci.

THE COMPLAINT.

Dryden's wife complained to him that he was always reading, and took little notice of her, and finished her remark with saying, "I wish I was a book and then I should enjoy more of your company."—"Yes, my dear," said the Poet, "I wish you were a book—but an Almanack, I mean, for then I should change you every year."

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1825.

The annexed table shows the number of votes taken in favor of the old as well as the new court at the last election, in 24 counties, they being all that were published in the different newspapers, and from which we have copied them. We have shown the highest number given on each side; this statement so far as it goes shows the strength of the parties in the counties named with regard to the propriety of the law passed at the last session abolishing the court of appeals &c; but does not involve our opinion in the question of relief.

The editor of the Argus has requested the several members of the Legislature to furnish him with correct lists of the votes taken in their respective counties, on each side of the judge question, which he will publish in his paper, and from which we intend to copy it:

The following is the list:

	OLD COURT	NEW COURT
Adair,	822	264 558
Bourbon,	1278	245 1033
Clark,	836	500 336
Christian,	769	350 419
Estill,	332	335
Fayette,	1127	247 880
Fleming,	1033	24 1009
Franklin,	831	89 900
Greene,	489 454	893
Harrison,	517 456	973
Henderson,	248 290	52
Jessamine,	174 600	516
Logan,	322 753	431
Mason,	246 1133	887
Mercer,	920	198 1178
Madison,	1368	695 593
Montgomery,	800	212 588
Nelson,	803	124 769
Nicholas,	839	65 824
Scott,	293 773	1066
Shelby,	810 1658	846
Woodford,	820 740	718
Warren,	825	249 765
Washington,	1137	1006

BALTIMORE, October 6.
A deputy from the Provincial Congress of Chihuahua, has come to this country with a letter addressed to our government from the Governor of New Mexico, urging the United States to co-operate with the latter power in putting an end to the Indian robberies and murders which so frequently take place between Missouri and Mexico. This gentleman proposes to reside with us about twelve months, to make himself acquainted with the Laws, customs and civil institutions of our country. Chihuahua, formerly a province in the central part of Mexico, called the Intendency of Durango, has now become an independent state.—The official papers bear the characteristic motto of the free, sovereign and independent state of Chihuahua. It contains by estimation one hundred and twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and forty-seven square miles, and its population is rated at one hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred. Don Manuel Simon De Escudero, the gentleman above spoken of, was a large loser by the audacious robbery of which we have heretofore given an account. Among other sufferers he has verified his loss, and laid in his claim before the Superintendent, General Clark, who will doubtless exert all the power of his office to procure complete indemnification.

HAYTI.

From a conversation held with a gentleman recently arrived from Jeremie, we learn that great discontent existed throughout all Hayti, in consequence of the terms of the treaty of independence negotiated with France. The dissatisfaction is said to have testified itself in various ways, and our information adds that the late arrest of persons at Cape Hayti for an alleged conspiracy, originated from the strong opposition evinced by individuals to the provisions of the treaty. The non publication of the treaty in the papers of the island, is attributed to the prevailing dissatisfaction in relation to it. [Allegheny Democrat.]

A private letter from Leghorn, August 3d, gives a pleasing account of the success of the Greeks under Tasso, Ipsilanti and Colocotroni, &c: Ibrahim Bey had demanded a capitulation, promising not to fight against the Greeks for ten years, if permitted, to depart freely from the Morea.

Accounts from England state, that Lord Cochrane was preparing to go to the assistance of the Greeks with his flag-ship. On that subject the following article is found in the Morning Chronicle:

"We can state, on the most unquestionable authority, that an arrangement has been concluded with Lord Cochrane, by which a large sum of money is to be immediately placed at the disposal of his lordship, to be expended by him in whatever way he thinks most advisable or the successful prosecution of operations against the Turks. His lordship leaves town to day for Scotland, whence he will return immediately to proceed northward for Greece. He will take with him steam-vessels and all sorts of material necessary for the particular sort of warfare he conceives carrying on. Every one knows that in mechanical contrivances of all sorts, his lordship is as eminent, as he is in the profession of which he is so distinguished an ornament.

"The excitement which the first rumor of this intelligence gave yesterday on the Stock Exchange is indescribable. We can state it as certain that one eminent banking-house in the Strand, yesterday purchased, through their Broker, 50,000*l.* of Greek Scrip.

"Such is now the promising aspect of Greek affairs."

The liberality of the French nation has been recently evinced in several instances, each highly honorable to the disposition and discernment of that gay and gallant people. In a few hours, a sum of four hundred thousand dollars was raised, in Paris, for the assistance of the Greeks. Very soon afterwards, a destructive fire took place at Salines, which consumed a vast deal of property, made above 1500 persons homeless, and caused some loss of lives. On this occasion, the members of the Royal Family themselves joined the people in contributing to the relief of the sufferers. We find among the subscribers, the Duchess and Mademoiselle of Orleans for 1000 francs each. M. Lafitte gave 10,000 francs; and the proceeds of a night at the Theatre de Madame were devoted to the same object.—These facts do honour to the people generally.

There is no doubt, a kind feeling towards Gen. LA FAYETTE also, which prevails in France. However the public authorities may consider themselves called on to show a different disposition, the sufferings of the General, the romantic air of chivalry

which pervades his whole life, and the sublime anti-sensitism which is exhibited in his first and last visit to this country, are of themselves calculated to awaken the powerful sympathies of the French nation. We find in the last French papers that some of the admirers of the General have come forward with the offer of a gold medal, of the value of 1000 francs, for the best piece of verse upon his voyage to America, his stay there, and his return home.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

If any proof were wanting of the progress of liberal opinions in Europe, it might be found in the increased attention paid to our laws and institutions by intelligent foreigners. Not many years have passed since our institutions and their practical operation were as little thought of in Europe as the jurisprudence of China, and our country was as far removed from the observation of men of science and taste as the South Sea Islands. Twenty years ago, a Turk or an Arab might as readily have been found in the United States as an accomplished European traveller. But now the case is far different. Our country is traversed in every direction by Scholars and Statesmen, and even Princes from Europe, who come among us to learn upon the spot the precise value of our political institutions. Among these travellers few are more distinguished for intelligence and zeal than Count VIGNA of Turin, who spent a short time in this town in the course of the last week. A man of great learning and improved by travel in the three other quarters of the globe, he has come to the United States to learn every thing that may be known of our literature and politics. In the few months which he has spent among us he has collected above five hundred volumes of American books, and he is every where procuring whatever will throw light both upon the theory and practice of our government. When the Treasures are removed to Europe, it is not unreasonable to hope that they will diffuse still wider knowledge of our government and laws, which is even now producing important effects among the subjects and neighbours of the Holy Alliance.

Colombia.—Caracas papers to August 24th, received at Boston, state the passage of a law by the Congress of Colombia, appropriating \$1,000,000 to be loaned to agriculturists, in sums of 1,000 to \$6,000, at an interest of six per cent, to be repaid in 15 years. Application will be made to the United States Bank for a similar loan. That application having failed the Congress of the republic very properly themselves loaned the money to their farmers. General Santander is again a candidate for Vice President of the republic. He has several rival candidates. J. J. Olmedo, a native of Guayaquil, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Peruvian republic to Great Britain.

The question has occurred as to whether the military have a right to vote in the election for civil officers. The qualifications of voters in the Constitution are 1st. to be a Columbian. 2d. To be married, or 21 years of age. 3d. To read and write, (this is not to be insisted on till the year 1840.) 4th. To be master of a landed property of the value of \$100, or to be in the exercise of any independent office or calling, other than as a workman or servant. The question seems easily to be settled; for if the soldier possesses the stated qualifications, he is entitled to vote.

Test of Vaccination.—When a person has been vaccinated on one arm, the operator should vaccinate the other arm, with matter taken from the first. If the first vaccination has been perfect, the pustules on both arms will grow to a head at precisely the same time; and if this does not take place, the system has not been properly affected, and the vaccination ought to be repeated. This simple test, first brought into notice by Dr. Bruce, of Edinburgh, ought never to be neglected.

WATER HAUL.

The State Treasury of Connecticut has been entered by robbers, and plundered of one dollar and forty-eight cents. The robbers left behind them a large crowbar, iron wedge, chisels, two lamps, and a tinderbox. Which was the gainer in this transaction—the thief, or the state? [Allegheny De.]

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and ALE of superior quality & at reduced prices; or orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-1f.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the 28th of this month, at the residence of the subscriber four miles from Lexington on the Lees-town road to Frankfort.

HORSES, CATTLE

SHEEP and 150 head of HOGS, thirty or forty of which are fat, the others are stock hogs. A first rate silver mounted rifle, with other articles.

Nine months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and all under five cash in hand.

Terms of the sale Gold or Silver, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. where due attention will be given by the subscriber.

JAMES W. HENDERSON.

Fayette co October 7, 1825—40-3f

WANTED A TEACHER.

WHO can come well recommended in point of moral and science at the Woodland Academy, near the Republican Meeting-House; enquire of THE EDITOR.

October 14th, 1825—41-3f.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, commissioned, appointed by the county court of Fayette, for rebuilding the Bridge across South-Elkhorn, at Mr John Parker's Mill, will, on Wednesday the 26th of October (inst.) let the rebuilding said bridge to the lowest bidder, the undertaker to enter into a written contract with the commissioners, with security for the performance. Further particulars to be made known at the time of letting.

WM STANHOPE, THOS P HART, ABR. BOWMAN, FRED. WALTZ.

Oct 14, 1825—41-2*

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having administered on the estate of Zachariah Caseman, do hereby forwarn all persons from receiving any money due to said Zachariah or any kind of his clothing, papers, or other property that was in his Trunk on Board the Steam Boat Post Boy when said Boat sunk at the lower end of New Orleans.

FREDERICK W. CASEMAN, Adm.

Jessamine County. Oct. 14th 1825—41-3f.

Fayette County.

TAKEN up by John Casnon one Iron Gray mare 17 or 15 years old about 14 hands high the left eye out appraised to Thirty Dollars in Commonwealth paper before me this 11th day of July 1825.

SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.

Oct 14th 1825.—41-3f

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Compt. In Chancery.

Thomas Moore Def't.
THIS day came the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant, it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy—Teste, A. GARRETT, d. c. f. c. c.

Oct. 14th 1825—41-9w*

COTTON YARNS,

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz:

Five hundred, at 20 cents specie,

Six hundred, and all over, at 16 2-3 specie,

May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Pritchett & Robinson, Dr. E. Warfield, or at the cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825—41-1f.

PUBLIC SALE,

BY virtue of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, I shall proceed to sell at public sale on a credit of twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months the purchaser giving bond & security, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, payable in gold or silver, That valuable

LOT OF GROUND, Lying on Main Cross and Second streets in Lexington being the land lying between January's Rope Walk and the first Presbyterian Church. This is a beautiful and very valuable Lot, having a front on Main Cross Street of upwards of three hundred and forty-one feet, and a front on Second Street of four hundred & thirty-five feet or so much thereof as will amount to the sum of \$4000 with interest from the 3d day of July 1825, until paid, with costs of suit. The Lot will be subdivided in such a manner as will best suit purchasers. The sale will commence on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November next, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

DAN. BRADFORD Com'r.

Lexington, October 13, 1825—41-1m.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment or a note given by me to John Miller of Georgetown for Fifty dollars Commonwealth paper, dated 1822 as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE.

Fayette county, Sep. 1825—31.—50Oct.

CAUTION.

THIS is to forwarn any person from trading with, or crediting my wife Margaret Delany on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting

EDWARD DELANY.

Sept 30, 1825—39-3*

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholasville Ky

October 1st, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson Catharine
Atwell Samuel
Bryant Edmund
Bourne Moses
Baxter Gesman
Bakeman Aaron
Creath Jacob
Clark James 2
Canvey Jacob 2
Dennis John
Daniel Harrison
Pink Peter
Farrow Rev Joseph D
Foster Mrs Leathier
Forbes Joseph
Garrett Edmund
Hawkins John
Harris Rev Nathaniel 2
Hightower Capt Joshua
Henderson Dr John M
Humphill Andrew 2
Hughes Eliza M
Howard Thompson
Houser John 2
Holloway Sam F 2
Jacobs Mr
Irvine Robert
January Peter M
Jackson Mrs Thomas
Kearly Henry 2
Milvain Lowry
Lesueur Mrs Susannah
Miller Miss Sarah

Moore John 2
Moore George
Margaret Mrs Elizabeth
Monroe George E
Marris James
Norvill James
Nane Peter
Organ William
Perkins William
Philips Elizabeth
Powell John
Quinby Ephraim
Quinby Geo & Ephraim
Reed John
Rollins Benjamin
Sechrest William
Sinclair Duncan
Sheriff of Jessamine
Steevens William
Smith Allen
Turnham Joel
Thurston Miss Lucy Ann
Tompkins John
Vawter Jesse
Wise James
Watts John C
Wherritt Ha
Willoughby Alex 2
Woodson Samuel H 2
Walter Thomas
Welch Geo P
Woodward Charles
Wither Peter
Write James
Wake Ambrose
Walker Joseph W

Marsh Elizabeth Mrs
Marker Frederick
Malory Samuel
Manser Rapha
Mason Sally
Matthews Joseph
Maxwell J L
Manuel John
Meelroy Geo W
Mercer Gen C F
Miller Robert
Miller Samuel 2
Moore Yelverton
Moore Capt John W 3
Moore John
Moore Lewis H
Monroe George 2
Morrison Thomas
Musselman John

Nelson James 2
Neilson Philip H

Oglesby Samuel
O Harra Charles
Oldham Samuel

Patterson Samuel M 2
Patterson Miss Betsy
Patterson James
Parker John
Payne Daniel Mc
Palmer Francis F
Paxton Samuel
Pricette Mr
Peck Hon James II 2
Peech John
Pitcher Ezekiel
Pritchett W 2
Phillips Joseph M
Pigg Lewis
Pollard Nathaniel
Powell Wm C
Pope Leroy

Rafinesque C S 4
Rankin Samuel

Alfred Granville C
Agun Wm jr
Allen Wm jr
Atchison John
Atchison Hamilton
Albertie John C II

Beard W A
Beard John
Bell William
Bell David
Bird Richard
Brown Willis E 2
Browning Edward
Browning Zadock
Boswell John
Brookbanks John
Brown Ezekiel 2
Boughn Alex.
Burke Wm 2
Burtin John
Buford Milton
Burne Wm
Bryant David
Bryant James 2
Bryan Enoch
Bryan Littleton

Campbell Archibald
Campbell Daniel A 2
Campbell Sarah M
Clark Enoch
Clutter Wm
Culbertson James
Coil David
Conolly John
Coburne Samuel 2
Calon Samuel
Collins Thos 2
Cooper Charles
Cobb Richard
Cunningham M & Son
Chew Samuel
Creath Rev Jacob 2
Carnack Mrs Mary
Coolman Miss Mary A.

Davenport Maj Henry
Davis Miss Florida Anne
Davis James E 2
Davison Miss Sevilia 3
Davis Noble
Davis Nathaniel
Deloche Redden C 3
Dickerson Thos I

Dickinson Col Wm
Darnaby Geo W
Dulen Mrs Elizabeth
Dorsey Miss Elizabeth
Dixon Wm
Dunwoody Mrs Nancy
Dimind Joseph
Downie Mr

Editor Monitor
Echels Josephus
Eades James
Foster Miss Caroline
Fultz Samuel

Grimes W C
Gregg James
Gilbert John
Gatwood Larkins
Graves Wm
Graves John C
Gibbons Thos
Goodwin Loyd K
Gregg H
Graves Harriet

Henly Osborne
Henry Oliver C
Hickey Jane
Hill Sally
Hodges Daniel
Holt Capt David
Homer Wm
Hodg Sally A Miss
Holmes Wm H
Holmes Robert
Hope Gerrald
Hudgins Carey
Hutchins Wm
Hubbard Eppa
Hudson John 3
Hurst John
Hutchinson Jane

Jones John
Kindred James
Kernaird Joseph 2
Kelley James
Keatley Phillip

Lee Thos L
Lemen Miss Eliza
Lozier Nicholas
Litter Henry
Lawson Richard
Long George

Muldrow G F
Murry Mr
Murphy J
M'Gill John D 2
M'Cann Wm H
M'Machen James
M'Gee Samuel
M'Coy James
M'Murtry David
M'Cauley John
M'Dermott Anne H Mrs
M'Call John
M'Murtry Dr Joseph
M'Donald Miss C M
M'Clain Andrew
M'Murry Prudence
M'Neel Tilton
M'Quilkin Robert

Nailor Mrs Agness

Onan John
Olin Rev Stephen
Osburn Hamison W

Parker James M 2
Prather Miss Mary J
Patrick Geo M
Payne Col Henry C 2
Paul Michael
Parrish Dr George H
Peppin Victor (circus) 3
Pollen R
Pomeroy E G
Pondexter Peter D
Points N & Co
Power John
Proctor George
Providence Dr
Parkins Uta 2
Plunkette Fanny D Mrs

Riley Ninon
Rogers Thos H

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington Ky October 1st 1825, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson R C 2
Adams Wm 2
Atkinson John
Atchison David R
Atchison John

Bascom Samuel A
Brashear Charles W
Braucher Wm
Blair Miss Malinda
Bates Martin L
Bayley Wm
Banton Wm T 2
Bacon Dinah
Barrett Charles
Baxter Thomas
Baker James T
Barnes John A
Barker Charles
Baker Elizabeth Mrs
Beatman Edward
Beatty Robert
Bennett Joseph W
Brenton James
Berry Maj Benj
Brenough Capt George
Berrey Dr Daniel

Crittendon Thos T
Chrisman Jeff
Chesley J H
Christal John
Carpenter Wm
Carrington John B
Carter John B
Clarke Lewis
Caldwell Eliza H Miss
Chamber Mrs Nancy
Clarke James
Cravens James D
Crawley Widow Cath'ne
Clay Abraham
Clayton Rachael
Carrington John
Chambers Wm sr
Carter Nancy
Caldwell Sevilia 2
Clerk Fayette Circuit Court 7

Davenport Maj Henry
Davis Miss Florida Anne
Davis James E 2
Davison Miss Sevilia 3
Davis Noble
Davis Nathaniel
Deloche Redden C 3
Dickerson Thos I

Dickinson Col Wm
Darnaby Geo W
Dulen Mrs Elizabeth
Dorsey Miss Elizabeth
Dixon Wm
Dunwoody Mrs Nancy
Dimind Joseph
Downie Mr

Editor Monitor
Echels Josephus
Eades James
Foster Miss Caroline
Fultz Samuel

Grimes W C
Gregg James
Gilbert John
Gatwood Larkins
Graves Wm
Graves John C
Gibbons Thos
Goodwin Loyd K
Gregg H
Graves Harriet

Henly Osborne
Henry Oliver C
Hickey Jane
Hill Sally
Hodges Daniel
Holt Capt David
Homer Wm
Hodg Sally A Miss
Holmes Wm H
Holmes Robert
Hope Gerrald
Hudgins Carey
Hutchins Wm
Hubbard Eppa
Hudson John 3
Hurst John
Hutchinson Jane

Jones John
Kindred James
Kernaird Joseph 2
Kelley James
Keatley Phillip

Lee Thos L
Lemen Miss Eliza
Lozier Nicholas
Litter Henry
Lawson Richard
Long George

Muldrow G F
Murry Mr
Murphy J
M'Gill John D 2
M'Cann Wm H
M'Machen James
M'Gee Samuel
M'Coy James
M'Murtry David
M'Cauley John
M'Dermott Anne H Mrs
M'Call John
M'Murtry Dr Joseph
M'Donald Miss C M
M'Clain Andrew
M'Murry Prudence
M'Neel Tilton
M'Quilkin Robert

Nailor Mrs Agness

Onan John
Olin Rev Stephen
Osburn Hamison W

Parker James M 2
Prather Miss Mary J
Patrick Geo M
Payne Col Henry C 2
Paul Michael
Parrish Dr George H
Peppin Victor (circus) 3
Pollen R
Pomeroy E G
Pondexter Peter D
Points N & Co
Power John
Proctor George
Providence Dr
Parkins Uta 2
Plunkette Fanny D Mrs

Riley Ninon
Rogers Thos H

Alfred Granville C
Agun Wm jr
Allen Wm jr
Atchison John
Atchison Hamilton
Albertie John C II

Beard W A
Beard John
Bell William
Bell David
Bird Richard
Brown Willis E 2
Browning Edward
Browning Zadock
Boswell John
Brookbanks John
Brown Ezekiel 2
Boughn Alex.
Burke Wm 2
Burtin John
Buford Milton
Burne Wm
Bryant David
Bryant James 2
Bryan Enoch
Bryan Littleton

Campbell Archibald
Campbell Daniel A 2
Campbell Sarah M
Clark Enoch
Clutter Wm
Culbertson James
Coil David
Conolly John
Coburne Samuel 2
Calon Samuel
Collins Thos 2
Cooper Charles
Cobb Richard
Cunningham M & Son
Chew Samuel
Creath Rev Jacob 2
Carnack Mrs Mary
Coolman Miss Mary A.

Davenport Maj Henry
Davis Miss Florida Anne
Davis James E 2
Davison Miss Sevilia 3
Davis Noble
Davis Nathaniel
Deloche Redden C 3
Dickerson Thos I

Dickinson Col Wm
Darnaby Geo W
Dulen Mrs Elizabeth
Dorsey Miss Elizabeth
Dixon Wm
Dunwoody Mrs Nancy
Dimind Joseph
Downie Mr

Editor Monitor
Echels Josephus
Eades James
Foster Miss Caroline
Fultz Samuel

Grimes W C
Gregg James
Gilbert John
Gatwood Larkins
Graves Wm
Graves John C
Gibbons Thos
Goodwin Loyd K
Gregg H
Graves Harriet

Henly Osborne
Henry Oliver C
Hickey Jane
Hill Sally
Hodges Daniel
Holt Capt David
Homer Wm
Hodg Sally A Miss
Holmes Wm H
Holmes Robert
Hope Gerrald
Hudgins Carey
Hutchins Wm
Hubbard Eppa
Hudson John 3
Hurst John
Hutchinson Jane

Jones John
Kindred James
Kernaird Joseph 2
Kelley James



POET'S CORNER.

Varied circumstances about our Globe and its inhabitants.

Each day 'tis freezing, thawing, hailing, snowing,
Raining, thundering, lightning, calm and flowing,
The sun illumines one half each moment's space,
While darkness follows swift and fills its place;
Each part therefore partakes its share of light,
The poles per annum have one day and night,
While northern climes are sowing seed in spring
The southern ones are gathering harvest in;
When summer's heat almost consumes the first,
The latter are almost benumbed with frost.
Plagues is always rising, sometimes setting—
Some going to rest whilst others up are getting,
Each day makes many widows many wives,
Each day earth loses eighty thousand lives,
While infants cry at the first dawn of light,
Old age is crying for the loss of sight;
The former looking for that bliss before
The latter retrospectively deplore;
Each says in turn, though Earth is richly blest,
Look upwards man, for this is not your rest.
There's none but him who doth the world control
Is capable to fill the spacious soul:
In him confide, to him your troubles tell
And soon you'll find that he doth all things well.



FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of about 165 Acres of

First rate Land,

LYING on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, bounding on the Iron Works Road, on which there is a log Cabin, and 25 acres cleared; the remainder

WELL TIMBERED WITH TIMBER OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

And furnished with an

ABUNDANCE OF STOCKWATER.

One or two likely NEGRO SLAVES between the age of 12 and 20, will be received in payment. Apply to the Editor of the Gazette. October 7, 1825—40-1f

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law, respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the first Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the tickets of both will not exceed \$50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science of J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity, maritime, mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1f

State of Kentucky,
Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Bartolomew Blunt, Comptroller,
against
Edmund B. Pearson, Def't.

On the motion of the Comptroller—it is ordered that unless the defendant (who as appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and has failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court) do appear at the time and place appointed for the next February term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this commonwealth, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy—Tust,

THOS. BODLEY, cfc c.

39—2m

WILL BE SOLD

ON the 18th of October next, at the late dwelling house of Samuel Hays dec'd. All the personal

estate of said dec'd about 9 miles from Lexington near the Tates Creek road Consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Rye and Oats—also—All the Farming utensils together with House and Kitchen furniture.

Twelve months credit for all sums above Five dollars—Gold and silver alone will be received in payment.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Hays dec'd are hereby called on to come forward and pay up their respective balances; and those who have any demands against said estate to bring them forward properly authenticated that provision may be made for payment.

S. R. OFFUTT } Adm'rs.
J. B. RYLAND }

Lexington September 23 1825—1ds.

Tavern in Shelbyville.

R. BRENNHAM,

HAS removed from the house he recently occupied, to the yellow house on the south side of Main Street, where travellers may meet with every accommodation necessary for their ease and comfort. He has made extensive improvements in the house, and has built a new stable not inferior to any in Kentucky. He solicits patronage, and will give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

Shelbyville Sept. 1825—38-8t

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient BRICK BUILDINGS in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1f

NOTICE.

I hereby giving, that agreeably to decree and order of the Fayette Circuit court at their September term 1825, in the petition of Jonathan Parrish guardian of the infant heirs of Randal Noe dec'd and John Utley and Nancy his wife late Nancy Noe, Ias commissary appointed by said court for that purpose shall proceed on the 29th day of October next on the premises, to sell to the highest bidder for gold or silver coin about 50 acres of Land lying on the waters of Boone creek about 2 miles East of the plans on a credit of nine and eighteen months with bond and good security; the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond.

Sept. 30 1825—40-3t

JONATHAN PARRISH.



OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.

Of the 8th Class,

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

Drawn in THIRTY DAYS from its annunciation.

THE ONE THOUSAND

DOLLAR PRIZE,

Came up to number 1,061,

And was sent either to Shelby or Jefferson county, which of the two we are not yet positively certain.

OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS

FOLLOWS.

7	398	20	734	1035
8 20	431	20	71	47
11	47		73	61 1000
15	504		77	62 10
28	16	10	81	76 50
33	22	20	96	80 10
57 10	35	20	805	90 100
89	57		18	1105 10
105	59		21	34 16
7 10	71		30	60 20
32	74		41	100 68
61 20	93	10	43	71 100
74	610	20	62	78
204	14		74	10 83
12	20	10	90	50 1220 50
36	45		93	20 72
45	57		905	82
46	72		10	10 85
64	58	50	20	10 99 10
67	56		33	1317 10
72	66	10	40	73
88	714		43	10 1400
337	22		1004	17
47 50	24		5	25 10
69	33		23	20

Those Numbers to which no sums are affixed, are prizes of \$5 each.

The highest Prize having come up to No. 1,061 which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being odd NUMBERS are entitled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to Scheme.

The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will be paid immediately upon presentation of the Prize Tickets.

The 9th Class is up,

And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as the above, within SIXTY DAYS.

Scheme same as 7th class.

Tickets are now TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ONLY—but will rise to Three Dollars on the 20th Instant.

The Certificate of the Magistrates, Trustees and others, required by law to superintend the drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Manager's Office, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Friday, 4 o'clock, Sept. 2, 1825.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN M. McCALLA,

WILL practice LAW in the Circuit Courts of Fayette and Jessamine Counties, and in the County Court of Fayette. His office is kept on Short Street opposite Col. Owing's Iron Store, in the room lately occupied as a Medical Shop by Dr. Warfield.

Lex. Sept. 20th 1825.—38-6m

MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost M. D.

Obstetrics and diseases of women and infants—Thomas G. Prieoleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenel M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott L. L. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

August 25.—38 till 20th nov.

\$100 Specie Reward!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky,) on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey linen coat and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 caps, with other clothing not recollected. I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.

May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

The National Republican at Cincinnati will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion and forward their account to this office for payment.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,
TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of

CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS

for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop

is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs.

Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RINGS, DRESSES and PAJAMAS. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29-6m

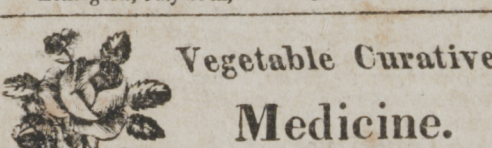
MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825. —30-1f



Vegetable Curative Medicine.

THE subscriber, composes, (after the manner of DOCTOR LEROY,) the above Medicine; which during the late sickly season, has cured upwards of fifty persons of both sexes, of the Dysentery and other bilious complaints.

The superior advantages of this Medicine are such as not to deter any person from taking it, having an agreeable taste, and incapable of injuring the weakest constitution. It may with safety be given to an infant one week old, being attended with little, or no pain during the operation.

The above Medicine, with proper directions for taking it, may always be had at the shop of the subscriber, situated on short street opposite the Court House Lexington.

JOHN DEVERIN.

Grease Spots!!!

DIRECTIONS for using the Water to take out grease spots from all Woolens Cloths, Silks, and Stuffs.

With a clean sponge, dipped in this cleansing water, rub the part soiled or greased, then rub the cloth between the forefinger and thumb of both hands; take another sponge dipped in vinegar, and use it in like manner, to preserve the colour; let it dry, and the spot is entirely removed.

This Water may, at all times be had at JOHN DEVERIN'S Confectionary Store, Short street, Lexington, Ky.

September 9, 1825—36-2m

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12-1f

Farmers Attend!!!

I WISH to sell my Farm in Shelby County, five miles south of Shelbyville, known by the name of WALNUT GROVE; containing 165 ACRES OF

First Rate Land;

About 75 acres under fence, with a good spring and plenty of stock water, and with one additional line of fence about 60 or 70 acres of the woodland can be enclosed.

A Brick dwelling House,

51 by 24 feet wide; two rooms and a passage below and above stairs, with Cellars under the whole.

A Brick Smoke House, Stables,

Corn Crib and a Still House, an orchard of about 80 bearing Apples Trees, and a young orchard of 100 trees of choice fruit. It is part of a Military Survey and a General Warrant Deed will be made.

This tract is perhaps equal to any other of its size in the county, and inferior to very few in the state.

BENJ. MEASON.

Sept. 13, 1825.—38-6t

J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY

BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 24 1825—8-1f

The Old Blind Man,

WILL accommodate his friends with Almshouses at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October

and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d

in December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

At Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825—1 year.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called the GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms:

May 2, 1825.—19—1f.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. do. Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do